National Drinking Water Mission was launched with the main objective of providing safe drinking water facilities to the rural population in the identified problem villages numbering 1,37,155. Except 4581 'No Source' problem villages, the remaining problem villages have been provided safe drinking water facilities by 9.1.92. The remaining 4581 problem villages are likely to be covered by 31.3.93. The National literacy Mission[1] was launched in May, 1988 with a view to providing functional literacy to 80.00 million adult illiterates in the age group of 15—35 by 1995. The emphasis is on coverage of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women in the rural areas. Besides the campaigns of literacy, emphasis is given on other components in these campaigns for universal enrolment and retention of children in schools, immunisation maternity and child care, propagation pf small family norms, peace and communal harmony etc.

National Telecommunication Mission aims at improving communication facilities based on the new technology in rural and urban areas. The aim is to be provide reliable and stable Telecommunications facilities in all Panchayat Villages progressively by 31st March, 1995 and thereby increase Telecommunication peneteration in rural India so as to bring Telecommunication facilities within easy accees of entire rural population .

The Universal Immunisation Programme which was started in 1985 in a phased manner and launched as Technology Mission on Immunisation in 1986 now covering the entire country seeks to immunise all infants against 6 vaccine preventable diseases and all pregnant women with tetanous toxoid.

Technology Mission on Dairy Dev. elopment seeks to increase rural employment and income by creating opportunities in the field of dairying. The operation flood and Technology Mission together have a target of or. ganising 15 lakh dairy cooperative societies in the villages to procure and market on an average 150 lakh litres of milk per day by 1995.

Mission on Oilseeds and pulses aims at Technology increased production of oilseeds in the country resulting in reduction in imports and saving of precious foreign exchange. Oilseeds production programme is in operation in 321 districts covering 10, States. Keeping in view the problem faced by the oilseeds farmers in rural areas, an Integrated Oilseeds Policy was announced in January 1989 to provide support to farmers with technology inputs and attractive prices and to safeguard the interests of the consumers with reasonable prices.

(b) The main thrust of these Missions is the socio-economic development of the country as a whole with particular emphasis on rural areas through the application of appropriate Science and Technology inputs. The various rural development programmes and the programmes under the Missions lead to better development of rural areas which provide an indirect help in reducing the economic balances between urban and rural population.

(c) The Missions activities cover the total spectrum from conception to implementation of the respective programmes by adopting an integrated approach with the involvement of different agencies and proper coordination at the Central and State levels and district level coordination committees in some cases.

Rural roads in Haryana

2478. SHRl MOHINDER SINGH LATHER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have for-I mulated any plan for development of ! rural roads in Haryana during the current year; if eo, the details thers-1 of; and

(b) the amount of money that Central Government propose to give to the State of Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL); (a) and (b) No, Sir. The construction of roads including rural roads is a State subject under Mini, mum Needs Programme (MNP) and funds for the same are being provided in the State Plan/Budget.

Desalination of water in Eighth Plan

2479. SHRl B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether desalination is being promoted in the Eighth plan if so, the details thereof?

(b) what has been the cost of pro. during one litre drinking water by desalination plants; and

(c) whether these plants use solar power or fuel-based energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Desalination plants for drinking water supply in rural areas are set up only as a last resort when cost effective alternative schemes based on sweet sources are not feasible. The setting up of desalination plants in Eighth Five Year Plan will be considered after the finalisation of the Eighth Plan outlays/strategy and evaluation of th$_e$ effectiveness of the desalination plants set up during the tSeventh Five Year Plan and in 1990. 91 and 1991-92.

(b) The cost of producing drinking water is 5:8 naise per litr$_e$ for 10 meter cube per day capacity plant, 3.4 paise for 20 meter cube per day capacity plant, 3.3 paise for 30 meter cube per day capacity plants and 2 paise for 50 meter and 100 meter cube per day capacity plants. This is based on the running of plants for 16 hours a day with full capacity.

(c) Desalination plants do not have usage of solar power but run on DG set using diesel fuel when electric line power is not available.

2480. [Transferred *to the 20th March,* 1992].

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ने हेतु अनुमानित राशि

2481. श्री कैलाश नारायण सारंग : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास केन्द्रों को जोड़ने के लिए स्वीकृति प्रदान करने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से वर्ष 1983 में 119 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित राशि के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन अनुमानित राशियों को वित्तीय स्वीकृति दे दी है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो वांछित स्वीकृति कब तक दे दी जाएगी ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तमभाई एच० पटेल) : (क) से (ग) 1983 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए 119.22 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत का एक मास्टर प्लान प्राप्त हुआ था। उस समय राज्य सरकार से इस संबंध में विशेष प्रस्तावों को भेजने का अनुरोध किया गया था। 1983–84 में राज्य सरकार ने निम्न-लिखित 3 कार्यों के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजे थे जिन्हें भारत सरकार, नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय ने अनुमोदित कर दिया था:—

(लाख रुपए में)

कार्य का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत
1. आचंकमर–कियोंची मार्ग	192.27
2. मदवास कुशमी मार्ग पर 6 पुल तथा संपर्क सड़कें	170.04
3. मदवास–कुशमीरुन्डा–भद्रा मार्ग	46.35